

Original Research Article

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN THE LEVEL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NASHIK DISTRICT A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

The present investigation ~~aims at~~(was) studying the regional disparities in ~~the~~ level economic development of Nashik district a geographical analysis. ~~The present study is~~(It was) based on secondary data collected from different government organizations ~~as well as~~,(and in) government reports. The data(~~compiled~~) covers(ed) 2021-22(~~concurrently~~). All the ~~types~~(sectors) of economic development indicator(s),~~like~~ cropping intensity, irrigation intensity, area under ~~the~~ crop(s), ~~use of~~ electricity(usage), working population, road distance(s), percentage of BPL family (~~ete~~)-(.),~~are~~(were) considered for ~~the present~~(this) study.(The) Z score method ~~is~~(was) applied ~~to~~(in) analyse(ing) the measurement of economic development. ~~In this study~~(The study, studied) regional diversity(~~which was~~)~~is~~ found in economic development in the study region. High development ~~is~~(was) found in Nashik, Malegoan, Niphad and Baglan.tahsil while moderate economic development ~~is~~(was)recorded in Chandwad, Dindori, Sinnar and Yeolatahsils. Surgana, Kalwan, Deola, Nandgoan, Peint, Triembak and Igatpuri(.) have recorded the lowest economic development.(~~In coparison to other regions~~), Thus, physical features like topography, soil, rainfall, forest cover and manmade features like tribal population, working population, crop and irrigation intensity ~~are~~(were) affected by uneven economic development in ~~the~~(this) study region. The present paper ~~attempts to~~(gave the) geographical analysis of economic development in Nashik district ~~in~~(during) the period of 2021-22.

(Keywords- economic development, cropping intensity, irrigation intensity, working population, regional disparity)

Introduction-

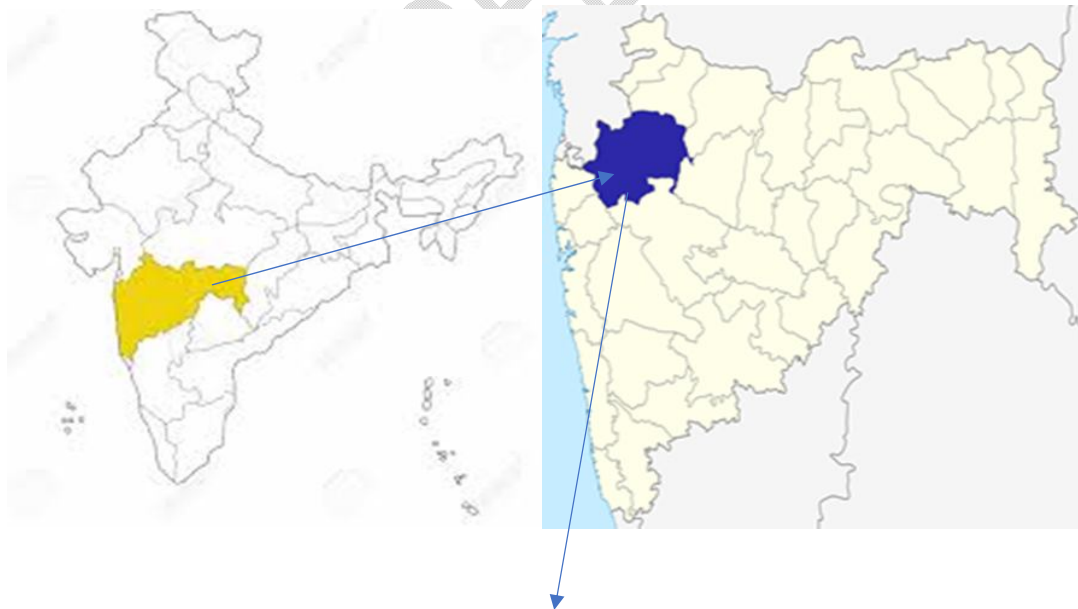
A number of research papers and research articles were published relating to the level of economic development. ~~Dr.~~R.B.Patil and ~~Mr.~~ Sandeep Sutar (2014) [1] has analysed regional disparities in the economic development of kolhapur district,(~~doing~~) a geographical analysis. According to ~~this~~(the) study, ~~he observed~~(his observations were) that the imbalance in irrigation facilities and infrastructural facilities mostly affects(ed) economic development. H. Nagaraj and Krishna Murthy (2007) [2] have studied Geographical Analysis of Regional Disparities- of Chitradurga District, Karnataka. Arundhati Patil and DhanashreeShinde (2012) [3](,)~~have written~~(wrote) a research paper on levels of economic development in Maharashtra. ~~He observed~~(His observations were) the regional disparity in economic development in all districts. ~~Dr.~~K.L.Gaikwad (2014) has written a research paper on Economic Development of

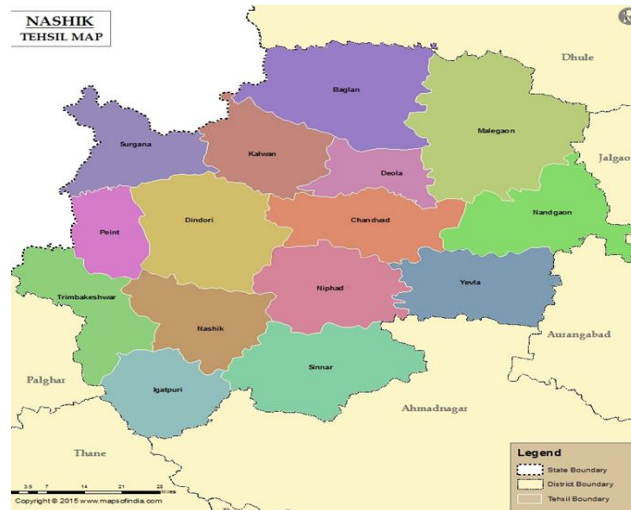
Marathwada (in a.) " A Case study of District Domestic Product and Road Development. (While) Dr. R.P. Shinde (2016) has written a research paper on regional Disparities In The Levels of Economic Development In Districts of Maharashtra. Ramphul Ohlan (2013) (.) has an analysis on the Pattern of Regional Disparities in Socio-economic Development in India: District Level Analysis. Dr. M.R. Singariya (2012) (.) has analysed the Population Growth and Economic Development in Rajasthan: A Principal Component Analysis Based Approach.

Study area-(or Material)

Nashik district located on partly upper Godavari basin and Tapi river basin. (.) (It) lies between 19°35' and 20°52' North latitudes and between 73°16' and 75°56' East longitudes, forms a distinct unit covering 15,530 sq. km geographical area and according to 2011 population a population of Nashik district is (was) 61,07,187 persons. It accounts for 5.05 percent of the total area of the state and 5.43 percent of the total population of the state. The district (infrastructural developments) includes 1929 villages and 18 towns. The district occupies (occupation include) the Khandesh and north Maharashtra (areas). Its surrounding (surrounded) by, Dhule District in the north, Jalgaon (.) and Aurangabad Districts in the east, Thane District in the south-west, Ahmadnagar District in the south and Dang district in the north-west.

Location Map- Nashik District





OBJECTIVES(MOVE BELOW INTRODUCTION or WHERE A PROBLEM STATEMENT IS PLACED)

- 1) To find out the regional disparities in level economic development of Nashik district.
- 2) To find out the cause behind regional disparities in economic development of Nashik district.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY(MATERIAL AND METHODS)

This study is based on secondary data. The ~~present~~ study ~~required~~(requirement of) statistical information ~~is~~(was) obtained from census handbook ~~the~~ record of the local bodies(;)’ statistical department Government of Maharashtra, meteorological department as well as socio-economic abstract of Nashik district in 2021-22. The collected data was processed ~~and~~ edited ~~and~~(for) analysed (analysis) by applying different statistical method(s) ~~and~~ ~~it~~’s (which) presented ~~though~~(through) tables ~~and~~ maps. For calculating level of economic development by ~~used~~(using) Z score method. The formula is thus;

$$z_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{sd}$$

where,

Z_i is the standard score of the ith variable;

x_i is the original value of individual observation;

\bar{x}_i is the mean of variable

SD stands for the standard deviation.

In first step tahsil wise z-score of each economic development indicator has been calculated. The values so obtained are added district wise and average(s)is(was) taken to calculate the composite z-score as the index of development, by the formula;

$$ci = \frac{\sum Z_{ij}}{n}$$

where, CS refers to composite z-score;

Z_{ij} stands for the sum of z-scores of variable j in observation i;

N symbolizes the number of variables

The level economic development is(was) grouped under fourheads:

- 1) High development - (composite score Above 2 Z score)
- 2) Moderate development - (composite score 0-3Z score)
- 3) Low development - (composite score below 0 Z score)

Table 1- Indicators of Economic Development

No of indicator	Economic
1	Cropping Intensity
2	Area Under Crop
3	Irrigation Intensity
4	Use of Electricity
5	Road Distance
6	% Of Working Population
7	% Of BPL Family
8	No of Hospital

Result and discussion –

Levels of Economic Development –

On the basis of Z score method of each tahsils in Nashik district, levels of economic development are-(were)ascertained and grouping(grouped) them in-to(into) three levels of development – High, Moderate,(and) Low. Lower(level) values of composite index

indicate(d)the lower rate of development and higher value of ranking composite index indicates(d) the higher rate of development.

1. High Levels of Development: -

As per(By) the secondary data of different indicators (see Table – 1) it shows that the high development is-(was)found in four tahsils namely Nashik, Malegoan, Niphad and Baglan. The factors(who were) in favour of this development have(been) besides Nashik being the head quarter of the district Malegoan, Niphad and Baglanbeing(having)facilities byirrigation(facilities). These tahsil get the first and second rank in many indicators. Like(Specifically),Irrigation Intensity, cropping intensity,Use of Electricity, % Of Working Population, Road Distance,(and)No of Hospital(ete)(components), (when)The combined(the) interplay of these indicators has led these talukas in to high development. The ranking composite value index is(when)more then(than)3 it indicates that the(re is) high economic development.

2. Moderate Level of Development: -

In this(This)category of development included four talukas namely Chandwad, Dindori, Sinnar and Yeolatahsils. This(The)tahsils having a poor agricultural condition because of the uneven rainfall-,(.) Net sown area and irrigation facilities are(being) less. This tehsil is(was) leading in some of the indicators. Good infrastructure facilities are(were) influences on(in) over all development. This tahsilsis(was) leading in some of the indicators.(The)Cropping intensity, Use of Electricity, working population, Agricultural development is(was) moderate as well as infrastructure facilities also moderate. Irrigation intensity is(was) good and area under the cropis(was) also good. In the since(sense) of overall development is(was) moderate.

Table : 2 Nashik district : Regional Disparities in the level of Economic development Indicators

Tahsil	Z score								composite index
	Cropping Intensity	Area Under Crop	Irrigation Intensity	Use of Electricity	Road Distance	% Of Working Population	% Of BPL Family	No of Hospital	
Surgana	-0.83	-0.91	-0.44	-0.82	-0.69	-0.42	2.28	-0.43	-2.26
Kalwan	0.04	0.01	-0.3	-0.56	-0.86	1.23	-0.06	-0.35	-0.85
Deola	1.46	-0.47	-1.79	-0.62	-1.07	0.32	-0.89	-0.32	-3.38
Baglan	2.08	1.88	-0.41	-0.19	0.19	0.28	0.06	-0.4	3.49
Malegoan	-0.25	1.58	1.73	0.75	0.76	0.004	-0.51	-0.24	3.824

Nandgoan	-0.3	0.03	0.31	-0.47	-0.31	0.07	-0.21	-0.37	-1.25
Chandwad	0.37	0.47	-0.09	-0.06	-0.26	1.5	-1.33	-0.19	0.41
Dindori	-0.74	-0.25	0.96	-0.17	0.42	-0.4	0.42	-0.21	0.03
Peint	-0.55	-1.04	-1.13	-0.72	-1.09	-1.59	1.46	-0.46	-5.12
Triembak	-1.13	-1.15	-0.24	-0.68	-0.74	-0.61	1.31	-0.45	-3.69
Igatpuri	-1.11	-0.95	0.36	0.4	-0.95	1.67	-0.12	-0.42	-1.12
Nashik	-1.16	-1.17	-0.2	2.88	2.25	-1.29	-0.14	3.35	4.52
Sinnar	0.27	0.47	-0.02	0.86	0.36	0.29	-0.96	-0.36	0.91
Niphad	1.57	0.24	0.18	0.68	0.56	-0.16	-0.76	1.06	3.37
Yeola	0.78	1.27	0.2	-0.43	0.36	0.11	-0.54	-0.21	1.54

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

3.Low Level of Development:

In this (level) group (,) seven taluka are (were) included namely (:) Surgana, Kalwan, Deola, Nandgoan, Peint, Triembak and Igatpuri. In these (These) tahsils' development level is (was) low because of physical constraints of undulating topography, the less fertile soil (,) tribal population and less irrigation. Facilities are (were) also less Agricultural productivity. All those seven tahsils have low economic development (,) but there will (would) be (a) scope to improvement in this condition. Triembak and Peint (Peint) tahsils (both) have low development in all categories.

Conclusion:

The (The) analysis of levels of Economic development clearly indicates that there is (was) a regional imbalance in crop intensity, area under the crops, irrigation facilities and infrastructural facilities which are mostly affects (ed) the economic development in study region. The Nashik and Malegoan tahsils (displayed) having mostly concentration of industry (in contrast to) otherwise Niphad and Baglan tahsils has Intensity of cropping, intensity of irrigation and infrastructure facilities (which) are highly developed. The Surgana, Peint, Igatpuri, Kalwan and Triembak, tahsils are covered by mountain, hilly and forest region, concentration of tribal population and less infrastructure development, so there is (was) low development. The moderate economic development is (was) found in Chandwad, Dindori, Sinnar and Yeola tahsil are (were) moderate and uncertain rainfall, less crop intensity and area under the crop is (was) less. Thus, physical feature like topography, soil, rainfall, forest covers and manmade feature like tribal population, working population, crop and irrigation intensity are (were) affected (on) uneven economic development in study region.

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